

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

11 10000 20th May, 1879







I will read them if the hon. member likes. The question is, does the hon. member oppose the second reading?

Hon. P. Ryrie—I do; I propose the Bill be laid on the table this day six months.

Hon. B. Layton—I felt very much inclined to agree with what the hon. member has said in opposition to the Bill, when I came here this afternoon, but it seems to me that after what has been told us, that this particular clause has been removed, the most objectionable feature has been taken away and there is little else left, because this Ordinance is simply one to amend the existing one. The principal object of the Ordinance was, it seems to me, to introduce clause 16. If you abolish that, what is the use of the Ordinance? You are simply carrying a similar Ordinance with a few small alterations, and I cannot see what use it is unless it is distinctly understood that there is an arrangement that before prisoners are given up they are not to be subjected to torture. I think that a very serious matter indeed. Your Excellency says that has always been understood. If that is so why pass this Bill?

His Excellency—There are a good many reasons. Do you second the hon. member's objection to the second reading?

Hon. B. Layton—Yes; your Excellency.

Hon. J. J. Keswick—I should like to say a few words in support of my colleagues' proposal that this Bill be postponed. I feel very strongly that the scope of this Bill is likely to produce effects which very few of us can foresee. I am quite sure, for one of two reasons, that the Bill is unnecessary. One reason why it is unnecessary is that I feel certain—it amounts to a conviction in my mind—that the criminals who are a general rule are pursued into this Colony, are not the deep-dyed villains the Chinese neighbouring Viceroy's wish to punish, but are men who, though not perhaps entirely clean-handed, are not so bad as they are painted. Usually they are men against whom there is some political charge or men who are wanted because they have come from Penang or Singapore or some other place where the Chinese authorities do not levy charges upon them. This belief amounts to a conviction in my mind, and I am satisfied that if the Bill is postponed for six months and a close investigation made into the matter, the authorities of this Colony will see that these men are not common thieves or pirates. The circumstances of Hongkong, in which we are placed, are entirely different from those which obtain elsewhere. I, in common with everyone else, should be only too glad to see pirates and robbers turned out of this place and punished by their own authorities, but I do not believe that this is the sole object of the Chinese authorities. I believe there is the desire to maintain their dominion over their countrymen who live across the water, and anything which tends here to weaken the bonds which bind the Chinese residents to us would be an exceedingly grave matter. I am satisfied, at the present time, since this Ordinance has been discussed, that a great number of Chinese here who have heard of it, have been much alarmed. My attention was drawn only to-day to the case of a Chinese gentleman of considerable position and standing, who has already paid large sums of money to his own authorities, who having heard of the proposed clause of this Ordinance as to the issue of time in which he might be charged, said that if it were adopted he would not feel safe anywhere. I add these few words in support of what has been said by the unofficial members who have spoken before me, and I trust that time will be given for further consideration of this Ordinance.

The Acting Attorney-General—The Government cannot accede to the proposal that has been made, for several reasons. The present Bill is a great improvement on the law as it at present stands. That law has been in operation since 1850. It was made under the Treaty of the Bogue, which provided that persons who had committed crimes and offences in China were to be given up. Then came the Treaty of Tientsin, which left the matter still more vague, because you had no description of crimes and offences, but were simply told you had to give up criminals. Then, again, there was another difficulty. Under the Treaty of Tientsin you had to give them up, or place them at the disposal of the Governor, on proof of guilt. Under Ordinance 2 of 1850 the Magistrate had to place these fugitive criminals at the disposal of the Governor, by committing them to prison, if he had probable cause for believing the accused had committed such crime or offence. It has always been a question—a question which was raised in the Kwok Aing case—what was the meaning of the words "crimes and offences," or "criminal," as used in the Treaty of the Bogue and Tientsin, and the learned judges in the Kwok Aing case said they had great difficulty in construing the treaty, to decide what crimes and offences were intended. Now in this Ordinance we have for the first time an express list of the offences for which extradition may be granted. That list is no doubt framed partly on the Kwok Aing case and is actually a copy of the list of crimes in the Extension Acts in force in England. So far as that goes, I think the hon. members will see this Bill is an improvement on the old law. Then, again, as regards those words, "proof of guilt," an "improbable cause," this Bill attempts to give a definition, because it enacts, in lieu of the old law, that the Magistrate, after investigating the case he thinks it one he ought to commit for trial at the Supreme Court, had the alleged offence been committed in the jurisdiction of this colony, shall commit the fugitive criminal to prison to await the orders of the Governor. Then there are other improvements in the law. In practice certain restrictions on the surrender of fugitive criminals have been recognised; first, with regard to political offences, and secondly, with regard to the subject which the hon. member has mentioned, but hitherto there has been no provision in the law as at present stands for these restrictions. The present Bill has three if not four restrictions; the first is for political offences, that is an express enactment; the second is that a fugitive criminal who has been accused of an offence within British jurisdiction or is undergoing a sentence under any conviction in the colony shall not be surrendered until after he has been discharged whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence or otherwise; and the third restriction is that he shall not be given up unless the Governor's orders, given by the Chinese Government, that he shall not be given up, are restored or an opportunity of returning to his Majesty's dominions is detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender or before the extradition crime on which the surrender is demanded; and I may say the fourth restriction is that he is not to be given up until fifteen days after the investigation by the Magistrate. A further improvement in the Ordinance may be noticed, namely, that after the investigation by the Magistrate, and assuming the Magistrate has decided to commit him to await the Governor's orders, the fugitive criminal is to be informed that he will not be given up for these fifteen days, and he is also to be informed of his right to a writ of *habeas corpus*. Hitherto that has been left to the discretion of the Magistrate; by this Bill the Magistrate has to do it; it is one of his duties. A further improvement is that while under the old practice, but not by express enactment, the Magistrate reported to the Governor after he committed a fugitive criminal

to await the Governor's orders, by this Bill it is proposed he shall do that as a duty and shall particularly report on certain matters which have already been mentioned and which I need not detail further. Under the law as it stands there is no provision as to what the Governor's powers are when a fugitive criminal awaits his orders. This Bill gives powers to the Governor both as to the surrender and discharge, and notwithstanding anything that may have taken place before the Magistrate it practically places the disposal of the fugitive criminal at the discretion of the Governor. That is by section 14.

The Acting Attorney-General—The last matter I need mention is found in section 15. Suppose the fugitive criminal has been committed to prison to await the Governor's orders and nothing is done for two months, power is given to a judge of the Supreme Court to discharge him on notice to the Crown Solicitor. So that I think the hon. members will see that at any rate this Ordinance is more definite and simplifies and explains more clearly the procedure and practice for carrying out the Treaty of Tientsin.

His Excellency—I regret I am not able to give way to the hon. members on this point, and I think their apprehensions on the subject will be dispelled by the statement of the Attorney-General and by further consideration of the Bill. I did not wish to say so distinctly, but as a matter of fact the purpose which I hoped at one time to achieve by this Bill is now entirely set aside. This Bill, as I have always said, was an alternative which I did not prefer, but which was adopted by Her Majesty's Government. With that clause left out, as a matter of fact, extradition will be no easier, certainly with regard to any persons as to whom there is the least probability of innocence, than before; on the contrary, I think after the statement of the Attorney-General—

Hon. P. Ryrie—The squawks who come from Canton will find it much easier. His Excellency—I beg not to be interrupted. I think hon. members will find as regards people whose honesty is generally believed in the colony, or as to whom there is the least doubt as to their being criminals, this Bill will make it much more difficult to extradite them, than at present. So far from there being any cause for fear, with that clause withdrawn there is rather cause for rejoicing, even from the hon. members' point of view. The Bill is an improvement on the law as it stands. There are many things which have been a continual subject of discussion with Her Majesty's Government that will be disposed of in the respects mentioned by the Attorney-General. I think the improvement is desirable, and I do not feel justified in foregoing the second reading of the Bill. I am perfectly willing to consider any amendments that may be proposed in committee, but beyond that I cannot go. The question is whether the Bill be read a second time.

The Council divided and the second reading was carried by the official vote.

His Excellency—Now, gentlemen, I shall not take the Committee to-day. I think if you will think over what the Attorney-General has said you will see I am perfectly justified in what I am doing and that there is really more security under this Bill for law-abiding inhabitants than before—I mean with these amendments that I have given notice I intend to introduce—and I think even the Hon. Mr. Ryrie will come on calm consideration to agree with it.

Hon. P. Ryrie—I don't see the object of it. It will create great terror among the Chinese, and for nothing at all. I don't think the Chinese authorities would trouble themselves to make an Ordinance for us.

His Excellency—There may be certain terror, but it is at all events something to say you have got rid of at least one hundred well-known criminals in a day.

Hon. P. Ryrie—I suppose they were told their heads were going to be cut off. His Excellency—I have got a list of them. Let me suggest to the hon. member (Hon. J. J. Keswick) to impress upon his Chinese friends what the Attorney-General has said, and I think they will find themselves more secure instead of less secure than before.

The Council then adjourned until Friday, the 27th June.

#### THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

This question, which has recently been revived so strongly, has a good deal of light thrown upon it by Mr. Frater, British Consul at Swatow, in his report on the trade of that port for last year. He says:—

The year 1888 was marked by three events in connection with Chinese emigration from this port.

General Fang, acting on behalf of the Viceroy at Canton, during a visit to Swatow in January, gave peremptory orders for the abandonment of the "credit ticket" system, under which penniless Chinese had been enabled to go abroad, he being of the belief that it gave rise to kidnapping and other evils, though why it should do so with the safeguards provided by the Government of the Straits Settlements I fail to see. The orders were at once obeyed by the native branches of foreign firms doing emigration business, but I doubt whether they were attended to by the Chinese coolie brokers.

General Fang again visited Swatow at the end of September. By desire of the Viceroy he tried a coolie broker, who had previously been dismissed from the service of a local German firm on various charges of kidnapping. After enduring much torture in a hall open to the public the poor man confessed his guilt, and he was thereupon decapitated in a field close to the town. This event caused a panic among the coolie brokers and keepers of passenger shops, a very large number of which were closed for a long time.

The third event worth recording was the commencement of direct emigration from Swatow to Dell in Sumatra, coolies intended for which place had previously been recruited from those arriving in Singapore and Penang at a large expense to the Dutch planters. Sumatra had till recently such an evil reputation among the Chinese, that emigration to it was understood in Swatow to be a forbidden thing. The consent of the Viceroy to direct emigration was obtained in the spring through the exertions of the German Consul at Canton, the German Vice-Consul at Swatow (each of whom has since been rewarded with a Dutch order), and Dr. Groote, an interpreter in the Dutch colonial service. This was done in the interests of the Planters' Association for the east coast of Sumatra, in order that the heavy commissions that had formerly to be paid to coolie brokers in Singapore and Penang might be done away with in the future. In order to carry out the scheme, the Association had to charter several German steamers, and at the annual meeting of the Association at the end of the year it was admitted that, owing to the small number of coolies received, and the heavy expense of the charters the experiment had been attended with loss, but it was hoped that better results would follow when the district became better known to the Chinese. In order to create a favourable impression, the Association sent 300 coolies back to Swatow in the steamship *Arcton*, with the money remaining to their credit, amounting in all to about \$25,000; which

were handed over to them, on their arrival, by the German Vice-Consul, and a second steamer brought 80 more with the money due to them. To aid in the furtherance of direct emigration, the Netherlands Minister to China, Mr. Ferguson, by desire of his Government, shifted his Legation from Peking to Swatow in October. He is still here.

I have obtained the consent of the Viceroy to the conveyance of free emigrants to Sumatra by British steamers, but no vessel under that flag has as yet carried any or even tried to find passengers.

Many charges of kidnapping or the use of fraud in sending coolies abroad were brought forward last year, the accusers no doubt hoping to be bought off by the persons whom they wished to intimidate in that way. One case against the native agents of two British firms that had been settled two years before was received, the accuser having daringly presented a petition to the Viceroy while the latter was on a visit to Swatow in the beginning of the year. I think the man who was said to have been kidnapped brought back from Singapore, whereupon the accuser ran away. After a long time he was found and sent by the Taotai's orders to the Chenghai magistrate, who has lately decided that the charge of kidnapping was an unfounded one. He has, however, not yet sentenced the accuser to punishment.

#### CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 27th. Her Majesty's birthday was made the opportunity for one of the largest, as well as one of the most pleasant social gatherings Shantien has ever witnessed, by Mr. Chaloner Alabaster at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate. Everyone felt at home directly they entered the doors of the Consulate, by the cordiality and kindness shown by the charming hostess and respected host.

The Viceroy returned from his visit of inspection up the West river at daylight on Saturday; His Excellency only remained about an hour at the Yamen and then proceeded to the Copper Cash Mint to inaugurate its opening. I understand it to be the desire of the Viceroy in future, that Hainan timber is to be used wherever possible in all public works. These orders are made with a view to foster the development of the island of Hainan as far as practicable; a proceeding in which His Excellency has shown commendable interest. Some of the new Customs cruisers built in Hongkong, are now employed doing good service patrolling Broadway behind Macao and the western entrance to the "Pearl" river. Although the principal object of the service upon which they are engaged is to prevent contraband trade, they cannot fail to exercise a considerable moral influence on the marauding propensities of the sea-faring population of this notorious district. The inundations and freshets are creating, as usual, a demand for steam launch facilities for quick and safe communication with adjacent districts, as well as for relief purposes. Besides the demand is likely to be intensified by the rush of students to the city who are anxious to take part in this year's special examination on account of the Emperor's marriage.

Mr. Wm. Spinney, Mr. W. F. Spinney as Deputy Commissioner at this post, Mr. Spinney being transferred to Shanghai.

#### TAIWANFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Anping, May 24th. The Governor has come and gone; but his visit, a very hurried one, was confined less to himself entirely to the business which brought him here, viz. the Examinations. From the date of his arrival up to three days before he left he was inaccessible to all, being shut up in the Examination Hall. After that the Consul called on him as also did the Commissioner of Customs. His Excellency returned half past an hour before embarking. Rumour both it that he was very profuse in his promises of doing something for the South, and that he would run a railway from this to the City, a distance of about four miles. Even if this really comes off it would not be of that productively practical benefit which a line, or even a good road to Takow would prove, and if the harbour at the latter place were slightly deepened then some real and permanent good ought to be looked for. As it is, however, it seems to be generally thought that, *pace* promises, nothing can or will be done for a considerable time at least, if for no other reason than the very good one of impetuosity.

Chinese assert that H. E. was still bent on "raising the wind" from increased taxation, but if he persists in his policy of no representative value being given in the South, then it is highly probable that the old difficulties and troubles will crop up again. The Governor did not leave Taiwanfoo to visit any place, not even Takow, and in every way seemed to be only anxious to get away as soon as possible. *On* did he did not feel comfortable notwithstanding his having an unusually large guard brought here for his protection. The telegraph to Tamsui has been working excellently all the time of the visit, but whether this is only due to the Governor's presence, or to a sudden reformation in the working time cannot be shown. The cable to the Pescadores has at last been repaired, which will be a great advantage to the regular steamers during the S.W. monsoon, as they can thus be advised as to the state of the weather over here while lying snug in Ma-kung harbour.

There has been quite a rush of steamers both here and at Takow. Two large P. & O. boats have loaded for Japan from the latter port, and the *Haiphong* will shortly return to load for her 5th and last trip. Several steamers have left this for Shanghai and Tientsin, the trade to which places seems quite to have passed away from sailing vessels. Some smart work in the way of loading and despatching steamers has been accomplished at Takow. You have heard of Messrs. Bain & Co. putting 16,000 piculs on board the *Haiphong* in a day of about 10 hours; Messrs. Tai & Co., the other day, packed 6,000 piculs of sugar in two days, shipping the whole of the *Khiwa's* cargo (25,000 piculs) in 3 days, having in the meantime to shift 800 tons of heavy bale cargo twice in that time from one deck to the other. This shows conclusively that, if only the cargo be there, it can be shipped with a facility and speed that is not to be beaten even in more advanced ports. As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the dangers of these ports, it cannot be too strongly notified that for a great part of the year South Formosa is an absolutely safe anchorage and, with very rare exceptions, loading can always go on with ease and expedition. In the 3 typhoon months of course there is risk of a steamer having to cut and run, but as the glass always gives ample warning, and the splendid harbour of Ma-kung is within easy reach for all practical purposes, even during this time safety is easily assured. Another factor however has to be reckoned for in the months of July, August, and half September, which is counted almost as much with steamers as with sailing vessels, and that is liability to detention. It cannot be denied that during these months ordinary monsoon blows in the China Sea and sends a sea on the bars here, and at Takow which, although the

weather beyond these may be and frequently is fine, often quite calm, renders loading impracticable. The frequency with which these ebullitions occur has been much exaggerated, but still they do occur, and it is quite on the cards that 3 or 4 days detention may so result once or twice from this cause. Fortunately, however, so far as outside steamers are concerned, that is those coming here to take away sugar, the season for this lasts only during the nine months when good weather is almost a certainty and at any rate risk of detention at the very minimum, if indeed at all existent.

I have been led to go into these particulars as some misapprehension seems to exist on the point, no doubt arising from confusing south with north Formosa, which latter locality is open to the heavy weather of the N. E. monsoon from which we are almost entirely sheltered. The *Li Kim* arrived here on the 21st bringing Mr. Brazier who relieves Mr. Kopsch ordered to Tamsui. The gunboat *Albatross*, which came from Tamsui to Ningpo, Mr. Warren is shortly expected to return from leave and take up his post as Consul for Taiwan. Mr. Playfair going to Chinkiang, and so it ever is one constant round of change!

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

#### To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"NANZING"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTONI) UNITED COMPANIES.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—500 YARDS.

Will take place next SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco and return, \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, } 350.00

available for 6 months

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

#### To-day's Advertisement.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [655]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA"

Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY the 15th June, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ALFRED HENRY MANCELL was this day appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above named Company, and will sign for the same in that Capacity until further notice.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, General Manager.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a BILL and STOCK BROKER.

A. N. E. JUDAH.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS, Second Floor, Cairne Road, No. 23. Also the FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Kitchen and Bathrooms, Elgin Street, No. 18. Possession from 1st June.

Apply to F. NAUDIN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

#### Intimations.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT LEDGER CLERK who understands Shipping also.

Apply to H. J. HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1889.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate to the Public that we have purchased the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Store of Mr. J. F. SCHEFFER, and to solicit a share of their patronage.

As we are expecting long invoices of multifarious Goods which will render our Store replete with Articles in keeping with our line, we can confidently warrant entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders sent to us.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Shipchandlers, and General Comprodores.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on an after 1st May.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889.

TUITION.

MISS EARLE attends daily at Kowloon from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES; also in MUSIC and DRAWING or NEULWORK, to any one (Children or others) wishing for the same.

Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course of study.

Highest references.

Apply to Miss EARLE.

38, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889.

MACAO ROTISERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE and PORTER, TIPPIN and DINNER to order.

MISS C. PALMER, Proprietrix.

Macao, 8th April, 1889.

BATHING HOUSES, PRAYA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.

WOODEN CABINS are provided for Ladies and Gentlemen, also Shower Baths. Refreshments are served in an adjoining shed. Subscription, from



